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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FIFTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Programme period	Resources	$
January 1992-December 1996	Net IPF	21 797 260
	Estimated cost-sharing	-
	Total	21 797 260

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES	1 - 12	2
	A. Current socio-economic situation	1 - 10	2
	B. National development objectives and strategies ...	11 - 12	3
II.	EXTERNAL COOPERATION	13 - 18	4
	A. Role of external cooperation	13 - 14	4
	B. Aid coordination arrangements	15 - 18	4
III.	THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME	19 - 81	5
	A. Assessment of ongoing country programme	19 - 22	5
	B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation	23 - 77	6
	C. Cooperation outside selected areas of concentration	78	14
	D. Implementation and management arrangements	79 - 81	15

Annexes

I.	Financial summary	16
II.	Programme matrix	18

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I. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

A. Current socio-economic situation

1. The Central African Republic, one of the least developed countries, is situated in the heart of Africa. It covers an area of 623,000 square kilometres and has a population of 2,878,254, giving it an average population density of 4.6 inhabitants per square kilometre. The annual population growth rate is estimated at 2.5 per cent.

2. This land-locked country has substantial natural resources, constituting a definite potential for sustainable economic development. These resources are diversified and come from its forests (timber) and minerals (gold, diamonds, uranium). The country, which is self-sufficent so far as food is concerned, also exports coffee, cotton and tobacco.

3. In 1990, the gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices was approximately 364 billion CFA francs (approximately $1,145 million) and the per capita gross national product (GNP) was estimated at $419. During the period 1986-1990 GDP grew in real terms at an annual rate of 1 per cent on average, compared to the 3.7 per cent which had initially been forecast.

4. Despite the lack of an exhaustive assessment of the 1986-1990 plan and the effects of the first and second phases of the structural adjustment programme, reports available to date show that the Central African economy continues to perform poorly. In real terms, per capita GDP growth rate has been negative overall. It went from 1 per cent in 1986 to -7 per cent in 1987, -4 per cent in 1988 and 0.7 per cent in 1989. Public investment, which was 13.2 per cent of GDP in 1986, fell sharply in 1990 to 8.9 per cent of GDP, and this was not offset by an upswing in investments in the private sector.

5. The portion of the State budget allocated to the social sectors (health, social affairs, education and youth) comes to CFAF 16 billion a year on average, or approximately 16 per cent of the annual budget. However, this contribution has not resulted in any appreciable improvement in certain social indicators - there is one doctor per 26,000 inhabitants, the infant mortality rate is 219 per 1,000 live births, life expectancy is 49.5 years, there is little access to drinking water (18 per cent of the population in rural areas has such access, 20 per cent in urban areas) and the illiteracy rate is 60 per cent.

6. The deteriorating economic and social situation in the Central African Republic, notwithstanding the implementation of vigorous economic and financial reforms (the Economic and Social Development Plan 1986-1990 and the first and second phases of the structural adjustment programme) is due to a combination of structural and economic factors.

7. Some of the major structural constraints that continue to hamper the country's development include: its land-locked position and the inaccessibility of certain regions within the country; low productivity in the

main sectors of the economy; the low degree of monetization of the economy; the small size of the domestic market; and the inadequacy of national capacities in respect of preparing, implementing and monitoring a well-thought-out economic policy.

8. Economic factors that should be mentioned are the steady decline in the prices of the country's main exports; the sharp drop, particularly as from 1989, in the volume of external resources to support economic policies (such as budgetary assistance, balance-of-payments support); and, since 1990, social disssatisfaction in the civil service and private sector, resulting in strikes which have helped to make the socio-political climate somewhat tense.

9. The situation is made worse by the social repercussions of the various structural adjustment policies, which are having a severe impact on certain strata of the population. For example in 1989, there were 2,000 persons with diplomas who were unemployed and 15,000 people had lost their jobs in the modern sector. This rather disappointing result in social terms prompted the Government to opt for implementing strategies that would foster human development.

10. As a result, starting in 1990, the problem of the social dimensions of adjustment has been effectively taken into account in the third phase of the structural adjustment programme and support has been provided to certain social sectors by means of sectoral consultations (health, education).

B. National development objectives and strategies

11. The implementation of the third phase of the structural adjustment programme, the follow-up of the recommendations that emerged from the round-table meetings and sectoral consultations and the triennial investment programme give significant indications of the main orientations of the next plan, which can be summed up as follows: sustainable increase in production through the efficient development of the country's potential, which is expected to lead to a growth rate of 4 per cent; search for the optimum balance between population and resources; development of human resources; restoration of the major macroeconomic equilibria through better management of the economy; and rational management of the environment by encouraging popular participation in a policy that addresses both economic and environmental concerns.

12. In order to facilitate the achievement of these goals, the Government strategy will be to: implement sectoral policies and strategies in keeping with the economy's potential; mobilize the population and involve it more deeply in development activities; strengthen the economic and planning management system; integrate the population variable into the planning process; and continue and strengthen the democratization process.

II. EXTERNAL COOPERATION

A. Role of external cooperation

13. Between 1986 and 1990, the Central African Republic received external aid flows (loans and grants) of roughly $1,064 million, broken down as follows: investment expenses, $519 million (49 per cent); technical cooperation expenses, $225 million (21 per cent); budgetary assistance, $198 million (18.6 per cent); SAP, $85 million (8 per cent); and STABEX, the European Economic Community's mechanism for stabilizing exports, $37 million (3.4 per cent). Bilateral contributions accounted for 51 per cent of this amount and multilateral contributions for 49 per cent. The Government of France remains the main donor, contributing 35 per cent, followed by the World Bank (17 per cent), EEC (9 per cent) and the African Development Bank (AfDB)/African Development Fund (AfDF) Group (7 per cent). The United Nations system as a whole contributed some 7 per cent. Subsidies and loans accounted for 60 per cent and 40 per cent respectively. It should be noted that 75 per cent of total technical cooperation expenses goes to social sectors. During the same period, overall investment expenses (CFAF 182.3 billion, or roughly $573 million) were financed as follows: 11 per cent from internal resources and 89 per cent from external resources.

14. With regard to official development assistance (ODA), according to the 1990 Development Cooperation Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), cooperation flows to the country total to $143.5 million. This sum is provided by both bilateral partners (53 per cent) and multilateral partners (47 per cent). The Government of France ranks first, with 32.6 per cent of the total, followed by the African Development Fund (AfDF), with 15.5 per cent. The United Nations system, including the International Development Association (IDA), contributes approximately 20 per cent.

B. Aid coordination arrangements

15. The data cited above reflect the importance of external resources in the financing of the Central African Republic's development activities. The shortage of funds which the Government has experienced since the end of 1989 has made the need for such resources more acute. The work of coordinating external aid which is done by the Ministry of Economy, Planning, Statistics and International Cooperation is supported by UNDP (through round-table conferences, sectoral consultations and the National Technical Cooperation Assessment and Programmes (NATCAP) exercise) and by other donors.

16. The Government has requested UNDP, in collaboration with the country's main partners, to cooperate in preparing a sectoral consultation on small and medium-sized enterprises and industries with a view to identifying coherent strategies aimed at ultimately revitalizing the private sector and supporting private enterprise.

17. With regard to the strengthening and upgrading of economic infrastructures, UNDP will continue to cooperate with the Central African Republic in implementing the sectoral transport programme, 1991-1993, in collaboration with other donors such as EEC, the World Bank, AfDB and the Governments of France and Japan. Subregional cooperation within the framework of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), supported by the UNDP regional programme for Africa, will play an important role.

18. Preparations are under way for sectoral consultations in the fields of health and education. UNDP, working with the Government's development partners, will help to organize these consultations.

III. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of ongoing country programme

19. The fourth country programme for the Central African Republic was designed to correspond closely to the major orientations and sectoral priorities laid down in the Economic and Social Development Plan for 1986-1990, taking into account the guidelines set out in the first phase of the structural adjustment programme, which was then being prepared.

20. The objectives of the fourth country programme derived from three major aims: institution-building, human resources development and production support. The total programme budget amounted to $24,825,000, covering 38 projects.

21. The mid-term review of the programme, conducted in June 1990, showed that the progress achieved in individual projects was satisfactory. Concrete results, however, have varied from one sector to another and remain on the whole meagre. In the rural development sector, for example, the programme would have been more relevant if certain activities had been better integrated and if themes relating to the environment and the economic role of women in rural areas had been taken more fully into account. In the social sector, involving target population groups (women, young people, community groups) more fully in the implementation of projects that concerned them would have led to an improvement in their living conditions. In the field of planning and socio-economic management, the fourth programme had a significant impact in terms of promoting a dialogue with other donors active in that area. Nevertheless, the strengthening of national structures for internalizing planning and economic management procedures is an objective that has yet to be achieved.

22. The mid-term review thus revealed that the fourth programme has had little impact in some fields and led to the recommendation that greater account should be taken of certain concerns whose relevance became evident as the programme was implemented. These are:

(a) Reaffirming the importance of the rural sector as a driving force for equitable and sustainable development and of the need for a programme approach to that sector which will strengthen the predominant economic role of women;

(b) The importance of human resources development and the transfer of knowledge in the field of economic and planning management;

(c) More meaningful involvement of government services in national execution and programme follow-up; and

(d) The formulation of programmes aimed at providing significant protection for the most vulnerable sectors of the population in the structural adjustment process.

B. Proposals for UNDP cooperation

1. Preparatory process

23. The UNDP advisory note was based on: the recommendations of the 1987 and 1991 round-table conferences and their follow-up at the sectoral level; the conclusions and results of the mid-term review of the fourth country programme and the conclusions drawn from the ongoing follow-up of the programmes and projects of the fourth country programme. Input was also received from various consultation missions undertaken in connection with the NATCAP exercise, which has still not had the desired success. There are plans to resume the exercise in 1992. The note also drew on contributions from various consultation, evaluation and programming missions conducted with support from UNDP and other bilateral and multilateral donors.

24. The formulation of the fifth programme document was thus the result of close cooperation and dialogue between the Government, UNDP, United Nations agencies and certain bilateral and multilateral donors. A special effort will be made within the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP) to continue to coordinate activities closely. The current (1989-1993) programme of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) will be followed by an interim programme for the period 1994-1996 in order to bring UNFPA programmes into line with the UNDP programming cycle. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), whose current programme will be completed by the end of 1992, will set up a five-year programme for 1993-1997.

2. Strategy for UNDP cooperation

25. The fifth programme will focus on the following three areas of concentration: revitalization of the rural sector; social and human resources development; and strengthening national planning and economic-management capacities.

26. The programme approach will be favoured. This approach, which presupposes the existence of a national sectoral strategy and a framework programme for its implementation, has been adopted in the rural and transport sectors. In some areas where such programmes do not yet exist, UNDP will support the Government's efforts to define national strategies and programmes by holding sectoral consultations on health, small and medium-sized enterprises and industries, and education.

27. Revitalization of the rural sector will be one of the priorities for cooperation between UNDP and the Government. More than 80 per cent of the population is employed in this sector and it accounts for more than 60 per cent of controlled export earnings. The sectoral consultation on rural development held in June 1989 recommended the use of a participatory approach in group-orientation methods in rural communities. Accordingly, the fifth programme will place special emphasis on the integration of women and young people into the development process and the rational management of natural resources through the implementation of a coherent environmental policy consistent with sustainable development.

28. Social development and human resources development will be another priority area for UNDP during the fifth cycle. The aim here is to achieve sustainable and satisfactory human development through appropriate action in various sectors. Thus priority will be given to efforts to improve the social and health conditions of the population, prevent the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), provide access to drinking water and formulate training and human resources development policies.

29. In view of the poor performance by the economy and national capacities, UNDP cooperation is needed in the field of economic planning and management. Essentially, this assistance will take the form of institution-building within the main national structures responsible for regulating the economy.

3. Proposed UNDP cooperation in selected areas of concentration

Revitalization of the rural sector

30. National objectives. Increased production, both agricultural and agro-industrial, is required in order to permit continuing and sustained growth. In this context, the Government's main objectives are: (a) rationalization and decentralization of the production and group orientation structures in rural areas; (b) restructuring of the various branches of cash crop production; (c) improved performance of cash crops; and (d) raising the standard of living in rural areas by increasing the monetary income derived from agriculture and livestock farming.

31. The attainment of these objectives entails inter alia rationalization of the structures for providing support to producers and farmers' groups and the institution of incentives (appropriate credit and marketing policies) designed

to encourage producers. In addition, the rigorous integration of women into the agricultural development process and the implementation of a coherent policy in the fields of research, training and extension will contribute to the attainment of these objectives and the improvement of the main human development indicators.

32. UNDP cooperation. On the basis of the recommendations that emerged from the sectoral consultation on rural development held in June 1989 and in the context of the programme of economic reforms implemented by the Government with the support of the international community, a process of rationalization of the agricultural sector has been initiated. It is in this context that the Government has requested UNDP to help it define the technical cooperation requirements. This exercise of defining the requirements will take place in the course of 1992 with the participation of the Government's main partners in this sector such as IDA, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Governments of France and Germany.

33. UNDP will be involved alongside the Central African Republic's other partners through a Programme of Support for Agricultural Institutions (PAIA) which provides for a strengthening of the central services of the Ministry of Rural Development to enable it to play its supervisory, coordinating and planning role. At the decentralized level, UNDP will assist in particular the extension and producers' group orientation and motivation structures through the Central African Rural Development Agency (ACDA) and the Central African Agronomic Research Institute (ICRA). It will also be involved in the Food Crop Savannah Development Project (PSDV) in Ombella Mpoko and Nana-Mambéré prefectures, which is financed in part by IFAD and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

34. Some of the activities launched during the fourth country programme will be integrated into the sectoral programme for agriculture. These comprise primarily: (a) the establishment of a permanent agricultural statistics system; (b) agrometeorology; and (c) strengthening of the plant protection and soil conservation services, which are to be integrated into ICRA. The "agronomic research and extension" aspects will be closely coordinated within the framework of PAIA. This integration will be one of the elements which the mid-term review in 1993 will have to look into.

35. Complementary assistance. The cooperation of the main Government's partners in this area is reflected primarily in the co-financing of the various components of PAIA and PDSV. The contributions to PAIA by partners such as the World Bank and the Governments of France and Germany will be specifically determined later, in the context of the finalization of the programme.

36. Indicators of success. The cooperation of UNDP, jointly with that of the Government's other partners, will aim at increasing the incomes and improving the quality of life of the rural producers in the centre and north-west of the country. This region, corresponding to the food crop and cotton-growing savannahs, is the most populous and the most promising in terms of impact on

food crop production and export crops, which will yield benefits for the entire economy of the country. In particular, the programme will make it possible to take better account of the rural population's constraints and objectives through the strengthening of decentralized group-motivation and extension services, the application of appropriate technologies and production systems and improving the technical knowledge of the cultivators (most of whom are women) as well as their possibilities of access to the markets for inputs and agricultural products.

37. Allocation of indicative planning figure (IPF) resources. The IPF resources allocated to this area of concentration will be about $9,120,000, or 42 per cent of the available IPF.

Social development and human resources development

38. The human development index (HDI) of the Central African Republic (142nd out of a total of 160 countries in 1990 and 144th out of a total of 160 countries in 1991) reflects the country's social situation, as is shown by the social indicators referred to in paragraph 5 above, taken from the Human Development Report 1991.

39. The deterioration in the socio-economic situation has led the Government to adopt a strategy of taking effective account of the social dimension in the structural adjustment programme and of implementing policies aimed at the eradication of poverty.

40. In this context, UNDP cooperation during the fifth cycle will focus on the following two lines of action: (a) promotion of social development; and (b) human resources development.

41. Promotion of social development. The objective is to improve the health and social conditions of the population through basic health campaigns, increased income, campaigns for the advancement of women and their integration into the development process, improvement of housing, drinking water supply and, generally speaking, social facilities.

42. In the field of health, the National Health Development Programme (PNDS) has been adopted by the Government, and the financing of its various components will be discussed during the sectoral consultation on health scheduled to take place during 1992. The objective is to raise health indicators substantially. The activities to be undertaken centre on intensification of preventive action and strengthening of curative services, as well as on preserving the gains brought about by previous interventions.

43. In the socio-economic field, the objective is to bring about an increase in income by launching community and individual actions to generate income, savings and credit.

44. The economic and social role of women in Central African society remains predominant, despite the persistence of many obstacles stemming from tradition and attitudes. Women, who are the chief economic agents in rural areas (more

than 57 per cent of the economically active population), perform all domestic tasks and provide the bulk of food crop production. Accordingly, the Government has set itself the objective of promoting the integration of women into the development process through the elaboration of specific programmes to improve their general living conditions and integrate them into development strategies.

45. A number of public awareness and mobilization projects will also be undertaken to promote population planning, enhance the well-being of families and protect the environment.

46. In the area of drinking water supply, the objective is to increase access in both urban and rural areas significantly. Projects aimed at this objective will focus on the well and pump infrastructure, environmental sanitation and improved housing.

47. UNDP cooperation will be centred mainly on projects in the areas of primary health care, maternal and child health and family planning. Support for the national campaign to combat AIDS and assessment of the socio-economic impact of this pandemic will be strengthened in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), with additional support from the UNDP regional programme.

48. Assistance in the water-supply and sanitation sector will benefit from projects launched under the fourth country programme with a view to establishing a coordinated and effective assistance mechanism. UNDP technical cooperation combined with assistance from UNCDF will be indispensable for the implementation of a well drilling and maintenance programme in the west-central region of the country, which will be supported by many of the Government's partners.

49. Support for village self-help projects will promote the diversification of revenue sources, the monetization of the rural economy and the creation of decentralized poles of development. Assistance in the areas of credit, trade and group organization will encourage private entrepreneurship in rural areas and help the population gain control over its own development model in response to felt needs with a view to bringing about a widespread reduction in poverty levels. In this sector, collaboration with non-governmental organizations will be very close.

50. Assistance from UNDP, working with UNFPA, UNCDF, UNICEF and other multilateral and bilateral partners, will place special emphasis on integrating women into programmes through: (a) the promotion of women's associations and groups; (b) the formulation and execution of specific income-generating programmes for women, particularly in the agricultural sector; (c) the development of programmes to popularize technological innovations in order to make women's work less arduous; (d) information, communication and greater awareness of women's rights; and (e) projects to expand women's role in environmental preservation.

51. Assistance in policy design, particularly through sectoral consultation on health, institutional support for community development, the formulation of population policies and the mobilization of resources for the improvement of rural infrastructures and urban housing are also important areas of UNDP cooperation. In the area of rural infrastructure and housing, the role of UNCDF will be strengthened.

52. Human resources development. Human resources development involves the formulation and execution of coherent education and training policies that can have an impact on school enrolment rates, youth training to promote non-traditional occupations and, lastly, training the technical supervisors necessary to sustain development in the Central African Republic. Development of a country's human resources potential is the cornerstone of all sustainable development.

53. The Government's policy is aimed at strengthening teacher training and improving the quality of teaching at all levels, particularly at the primary level; at rehabilitating infrastructure and improving working conditions of students and trainers in a manner consistent with the country's capacity to assume increasing responsibility for recurrent expenditure; and at promoting the teaching of science in technical and vocational schools in order to make training more relevant to occupational needs.

54. In association with the Government of France, which is the principal donor in this sector, and with the support of UNDP, the Government of the Central African Republic is currently finishing work on a coordinated and viable strategy to present to all the country's partners at a sectoral consultation aimed at matching training with occupational need more effectively.

55. After the sectoral consultation on education, the Government and donors as a group will have a more coherent and coordinated strategy in this sector. On this basis, and taking the results of the consultation into account where necessary, UNDP cooperation will be extended, IPF resources permitting, to the key area of basic education in rural areas and school-enrolment campaigns.

56. UNDP, with assistance of the United Nations Volunteers programme, cooperated during the fourth country programme in the promotion of science teaching and in the training and retraining teachers of scientific and technical subjects. This cooperation project will come to an end during the fifth programme when national instructors assume their responsibilities.

57. In the area of educational planning, UNDP will continue to provide support for the Government's strategic choices, for the coordination and follow-up of cooperation programmes financed by several donors in this sector, and for their integration into the national socio-economic planning system.

58. A considerable portion of each UNDP-supported programme will be devoted to the training of managerial personnel in order to contribute to a significant strengthening of the country's capacity to assume responsibility

for development projects. The orientation and training of young people, in association with the Opportunities Industrialization Center, Central Africa (OIC-CA), a non-governmental organization, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue with the rehabilitation and operation of the Sibut Training Centre.

59. Special emphasis will also be placed on the sectors of transport and land-use planning, as well as on tapping the region's full potential within the framework of the UNDP regional programme for Africa.

60. Complementary assistance. Many of the Government's foreign partners provide assistance in this area in order to further social and human resources development. The social sector absorbs 75 per cent of technical cooperation expenditure and a large part of the investment budget.

61. WHO is involved in the formulation of policies and strategies, in the education and training of health personnel, and in efforts to combat AIDS; UNICEF and AfDB are active in the fields of primary health care through the Bamako Initiative; the World Bank provides support for social policy design and works with AfDB to finance health infrastructure and sanitation efforts; the French Government is making an important contribution in the health field by providing medicines, technical cooperation and infrastructure financing; USAID, UNFPA and UNCDF also provide substantial assistance in this field.

62. Community development, which is a component of the "Social Dimensions of Adjustment" project, receives support from UNCDF, IDA, AfDB, and the Governments of Germany and France, inter alia. A large number of non-governmental organizations contribute to and participate in this programme. In the area of water supply, the Governments of Denmark and Japan provide substantial assistance. Projects for the advancement of women are receiving support from several donors, including UNFPA, UNICEF, UNCDF, AfDB and IDA.

63. The principal partner of the Central African Republic Government in the area of education and training remains the Government of France, which provides support for all programmes in the sector. Other donors provide varying degrees of assistance; principal among these are the World Bank, AfDB, the OPEC Fund for International Development, UNFPA and UNICEF.

64. Indicators of success. Concerted action by the main donors and the United Nations system will lead to a substantial improvement in the social indicators mentioned in paragraph 5:

(a) In the field of health care, increased maternal and child protection is expected to lead to lower maternal and infant mortality rates by 1996; efforts to combat AIDS will lead to increased awareness, earlier detection and a better understanding of the pandemic's socio-economic consequences;

(b) In the field of drinking water supply, rural communities will be provided with about 400 new wells equipped with pumps, together with sanitation equipment;

(c) In the area of community development, rural training programmes will lay the basis for income-generating socio-economic activities and greater access to basic commodities, including essential medicines;

(d) In the field of vocational education and training, strategies and programmes dealing with the problems of education for the most disadvantaged groups, the availability of technical staff and more effective programme coordination will be devised.

65. Allocation of IPF resources. This area of concentration will absorb about 34 per cent of available IPF resources, or $7.5 million.

Strengthening of national economic planning and management capacities

66. National objective. As part of its structural adjustment effort, the Government has since 1986 introduced far-reaching reforms of the economic planning, administration and management system. These reforms, made up of various components, are intended in the long term to improve living conditions. In the medium term, they seek to enhance the effectiveness of the State's efforts, to bring about economic and financial recovery and to bolster the Government's own expertise in the area of economic planning and management.

67. UNDP cooperation. Support for economic planning and management activities involving simultaneous and coordinated support by several donors (UNDP, World Bank, French Government) is to be increased during the fifth programme. In view of the independent character of its cooperation, UNDP will pay special attention to the development of national coordinating capacities.

68. In this context, UNDP efforts will focus on support for the planning system and improvement of statistical services; closer coordination of external assistance through a revitalization of the NATCAP exercise and follow-up to the round-table process; and long-term forecasting.

69. Strengthening of the statistical system should continue with a view to completing the work done during the fourth programme. This will involve the establishment of a national statistical commission and the preparation of statistics legislation. Special emphasis will be placed on the training of supervisory personnel.

70. Support for the planning system will be provided through: (a) the preparation, development and dissemination of appropriate methods of economic monitoring; (b) the introduction of machinery for planning, coordinating and evaluating economic and financial policies; and (c) the strengthening of sectoral planning structures.

71. The development of coordination and the mobilization of external assistance will be achieved principally through: (a) a reactivation of the NATCAP process; (b) assistance in the organization of round-table conferences and follow-up to the sectoral consultations on rural development, transport and infrastructure, education, health, and small and medium-sized enterprises and industries.

72. The imperatives of structural adjustment have often led the Government to concentrate on solving short-term problems, thereby giving inadequate attention to strategies that establish clear-cut long-term measures. This has prompted UNDP to engage in a dialogue with the Government with a view to preparing long-term forecasts. The UNDP regional programme for Africa will render assistance in this area.

73. Complementary assistance. The Government of the Central African Republic has begun the third phase of its structural adjustment programme, which enjoys broad support from the country's main donors. Additional UNDP cooperation will be provided with a view to enhancing the Government's capacity for analysing, formulating and negotiating the requisite adjustment measures. UNDP will support consultation and coordination arrangements in order to make optimum use of the programme's comparative advantages in this area.

74. In the field of economic planning and management, the Government receives support from numerous donors, chief among which are the World Bank and the French Government. UNDP confers regularly with these donors and will promote the Government's efforts to rationalize the various contributions and enhance coordination.

75. Indicators of success. National structures will be strengthened with a view to internalizing the process of socio-economic planning and management. In addition, the national agencies concerned will become more skilled in operating the machinery for coordination of external assistance.

76. With the help of the Government's partners, including UNDP, implementation of the structural adjustment programme will have an impact on the country's macroeconomic equilibria. Efforts will be made to take the social consequences of adjustment and the long-term impact of development strategies more fully into account. Long-term forecasting will help to shed light on the different problems posed by sustainable human development.

77. Allocation of IPF resources. The available IPF allocated for this area of concentration is $2.5 million, or 11 per cent of the total.

C. Cooperation outside selected areas of concentration

78. The implementation of environmental preservation activities is important for the Central African Republic. The country has a wide variety of plant and animal species and is one of the richest African countries in natural resources. Environmental management and preservation activities will be undertaken during the fifth country programme in cooperation with the Government's other partners. With other donors, UNDP will assist the Government in the presentation of activities pertaining to the environment area which are to be financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Moreover, environmental considerations will be taken into account during the formulation and review of all activities supported by UNDP.

D. Implementation and management arrangements

79. During the fifth country programme, three main principles of execution and management which reflect the concerns of the UNDP Governing Council will be followed:

(a) The programme approach will be followed in the sectors where strategies and policies are clearly defined. In other sectors, UNDP will help the Government establish appropriate mechanisms for the formulation of policies and strategies or for the strengthening of national capacities, or will cooperate with the Government in selected activities in order to attain major national objectives;

(b) In view of the financial constraints faced by the Government, cost-sharing constitutes a pledge of the country's political commitment to the programmes selected;

(c) Subject to the availability of public finance and human resources in the country, the Government will explore with UNDP the possibilities for national execution of programmes and projects. Non-governmental organizations will be asked to help in this context.

80. Special attention will be accorded to programme monitoring and evaluation. Annual reviews of the programme in the rural sector will involve those donors participating in the co-financing of programmes. For the other two selected areas of concentration, the evaluation missions and tripartite reviews will combine projects having the same programme objectives in so far as possible.

81. Regular consultations will be held with the entire United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and multilateral and bilateral donors participating in the execution of the programme. The mid-term review of the programme, scheduled for the end of 1993 or early 1994, will provide an opportunity for reassessing the development of the country's political and socio-economic situation and verifying the cohesiveness of the programme or amending it as required.

Annex I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ESTIMATED RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

	(Thousands of dollars)	
Carry-over from fourth cycle IPF	(5 122)	
Fifth cycle IPF	26 919	
Subtotal IPF		21 797
Project cost-sharing (Government)	-	
Project cost-sharing (third-party)	-	
Programme cost-sharing	-	
Subtotal cost-sharing		-
TOTAL		21 797

II. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES (IPF + cost-sharing) BY AREA OF CONCENTRATION

Area of concentration	Thousands of dollars			Percentage of total resources
	IPF	Cost-sharing	Total	
Revitalization of the rural sector	9 120	-	9 120	42
Social development and human resources development	7 500	-	7 500	34
Strengthening of national capacities for economic planning and management	2 500	-	2 500	11
Subtotal	19 120	-	19 120	87
Unprogrammed reserve	2 677	-	2 677	13
TOTAL	21 797	-	21 797	100

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III. COMPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER SOURCES USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATION

(Thousands of dollars)

A. UNDP-administered funds		
SPR*	-	
UNCDF	15 300	
UNSO	-	
UNIFEM	-	
United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration	-	
United Nations Fund for Science and Technology	-	
Subtotal		-
B. Other United Nations resources**		
JCCP participating agencies		
UNFPA	2 000	
UNICEF	5 000	
WFP	2 300	
IFAD	11 600	
Other United Nations agencies (non-UNDP financed)	-	
Global Environment Facility	-	
Subtotal		20 900
Total non-core and other United Nations resources		-
C. Non-United Nations resources		28 000
TOTAL		64 200

* SPR-financed, country-specific commitments.

** Estimated contributions, subject to change.

Annex II

PROGRAMME MATRIX

	Area of concentration	Area of focus a/					
		Poverty eradication and grass-roots participation in development	Environment and natural resource management	Management development	TCDC	Transfer and adaptation of technology	WID
I.	REVITALIZATION OF THE RURAL SECTOR						
	Rationalization of structures	*		*			*
	Incentives	*	*				
	Research-training extension		*	*		*	*
II.	SOCIAL DVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF HUMAN RESOURCES						
	Health policies	*			*		*
	Participatory development	*	*	*			*
	Water, sanitation, housing	*	*			*	
	Education/training	*	*	*	*		*
	Planning/management			*	*		*
III.	STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES						
	Institutional support	*	*	*	*	*	
	Coordination			*			
	Forecasting	*		*			

a/ Asterisks indicate major linkage only.